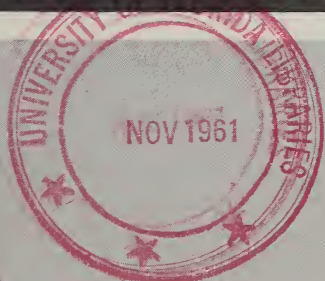
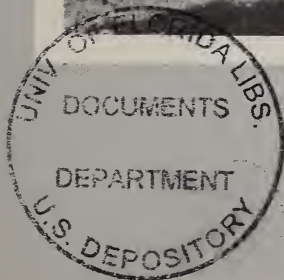


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Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial



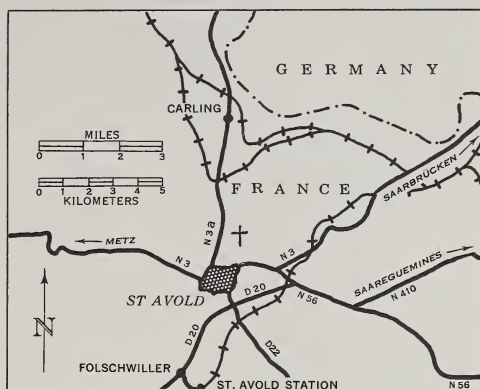
The American Battle Monuments Commission

1961



Memorial—Interior.

Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

Lorraine Cemetery is situated three-quarters of a mile north of the town of St. Avold, Moselle, France, on highway N-3a. St. Avold, which lies 28 miles east of Metz and 17 miles south-west of Saarbrücken, can be reached by automobile from Paris (220 miles) over highways N-3 and N-33, via Metz, in about 6 hours. St. Avold station, which is 3 miles from the town, can be reached by train from Paris

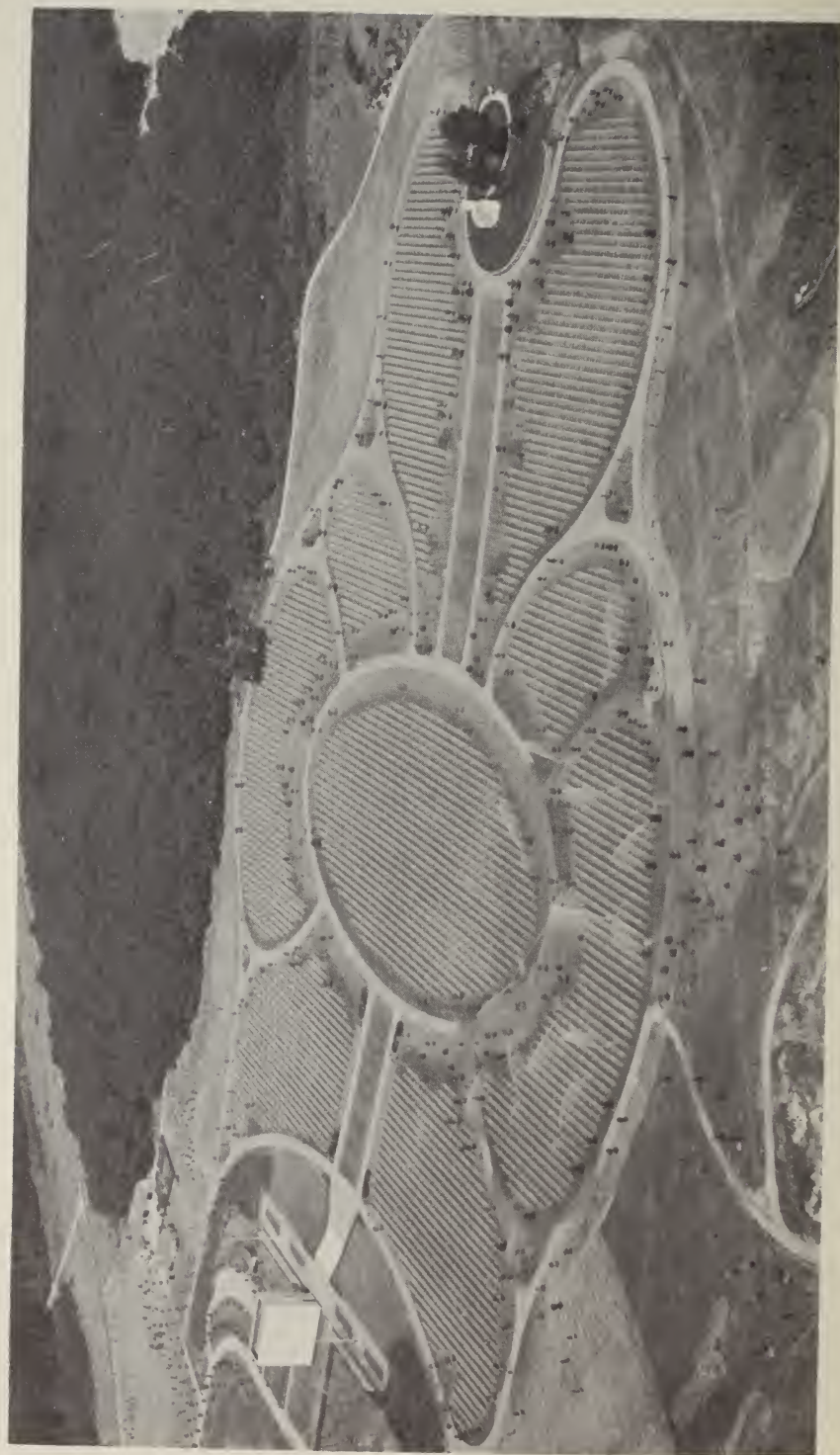
(Gare de l'Est) in approximately 5 hours; taxicabs are available in the vicinity of the station. There are hotels at Metz and at Saarbrücken, and smaller ones at St. Avold.

THE SITE

The cemetery site covers 113½ acres of rolling landscape on the west edge of the Saar mining region. Immediately to the north and east are natural stands of oak, pine, and other trees;

Visitors Building.





Aerial View of Cemetery.



Location of Cemetery Features.

these have been extended by a planted enframement around the northeast and south sides.

An American military cemetery was first established on 16 March 1945 about one-half mile to the south, the area having been liberated by troops of the 80th Infantry Division on 27 November 1944. When the permanent cemetery was built, the present site was chosen because of its superior location, prospects, and aspect. Here in the largest American military cemetery of World War II in Europe, are buried 10,489 of our military Dead, representing 41 percent of the burials which were originally made in this region. Most of those buried here gave their lives during the advance to the Rhine and across Germany in the spring of 1945.

ARCHITECTS

The architects for the cemetery and memorial were Murphy and Locraft

of Washington, D.C.; the landscape architect was Allyn R. Jennings of Oley, Pa.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance from highway N-3a is at the west end of the cemetery. A linden-lined avenue leads past the utilities area on the left and rises gently toward the Visitors' Building and parking area. A short distance south of this building is the memorial which crowns this hill. A broad flight of steps flanked by yew hedges descends from the east front of the memorial to the graves area; this extends some 350 yards to where the ground rises again to a knoll upon which is an overlook, affording a prospect of the memorial and the entire cemetery as well as of the countryside for miles to the west.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial, which consists of a tall rectangular tower and the Walls of



Entrance Gates.



The Overlook.



The Memorial—East Facade, "St. Avold."

the Missing extending to the north and south thereof, is normally approached from the rear (west) side. Flanking the tower on each side are massive hedges of European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) backed by lindens (*Tilia vulgaris*). This tower, 67 feet high, is

of Euville limestone from the region of Commercy near the Meuse River some 70 miles to the southwest; its walls are carved with bold vertical flutings. The dark stone of its base is Belgian "petit granit." On the west facade is a sculptured roundel bearing the obverse of

the Great Seal of the United States; high on the tower are three superimposed angels of Victory each bearing a laurel wreath, designed by Walker Hancock of Gloucester, Mass.

The entrance to the memorial building is at its east side through tall bronze doors. Above these doors, carved in Euville stone, is a tall (26 feet) figure of St. Avold extending his blessing upon those who rest here or who are commemorated on the Walls of the Missing. "St. Avold" is another spelling of "St. Nabor," a Roman Christian soldier who was martyred about A.D. 303 in the reign of the Emperor Maximian; above his head is an Archangel with trumpet.

INTERIOR

On the far (west) wall opposite the door are five sculptured figures lighted from the north by a tall window. This group represents the eternal struggle for freedom, typified by the youthful figure in the center; flanking him are typical religious and military heroes who, throughout history, have taken part in this struggle—King David, Emperor Constantine, King Arthur, George Washington. The sculptor of these figures and of the exterior figure of St. Avold was Michael Lantz of New Rochelle, N.Y.; all of the sculpture was carved by Jean Juge of Paris.

This inscription accompanies the five figures:

OUR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—ENDURING ALL AND GIVING ALL THAT MANKIND MIGHT LIVE IN FREEDOM AND IN PEACE. THEY JOIN THAT GLORIOUS BAND OF HEROES WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE.

The wall bearing the sculptured figures which forms the background of the chapel is of Massangis limestone from the Cote d'Or region of France; beneath the figures is the altar of French green Antique Patricia marble upon which is inscribed this text from St. John X, 28:

I GIVE UNTO THEM ETERNAL LIFE AND THEY SHALL NEVER PERISH.

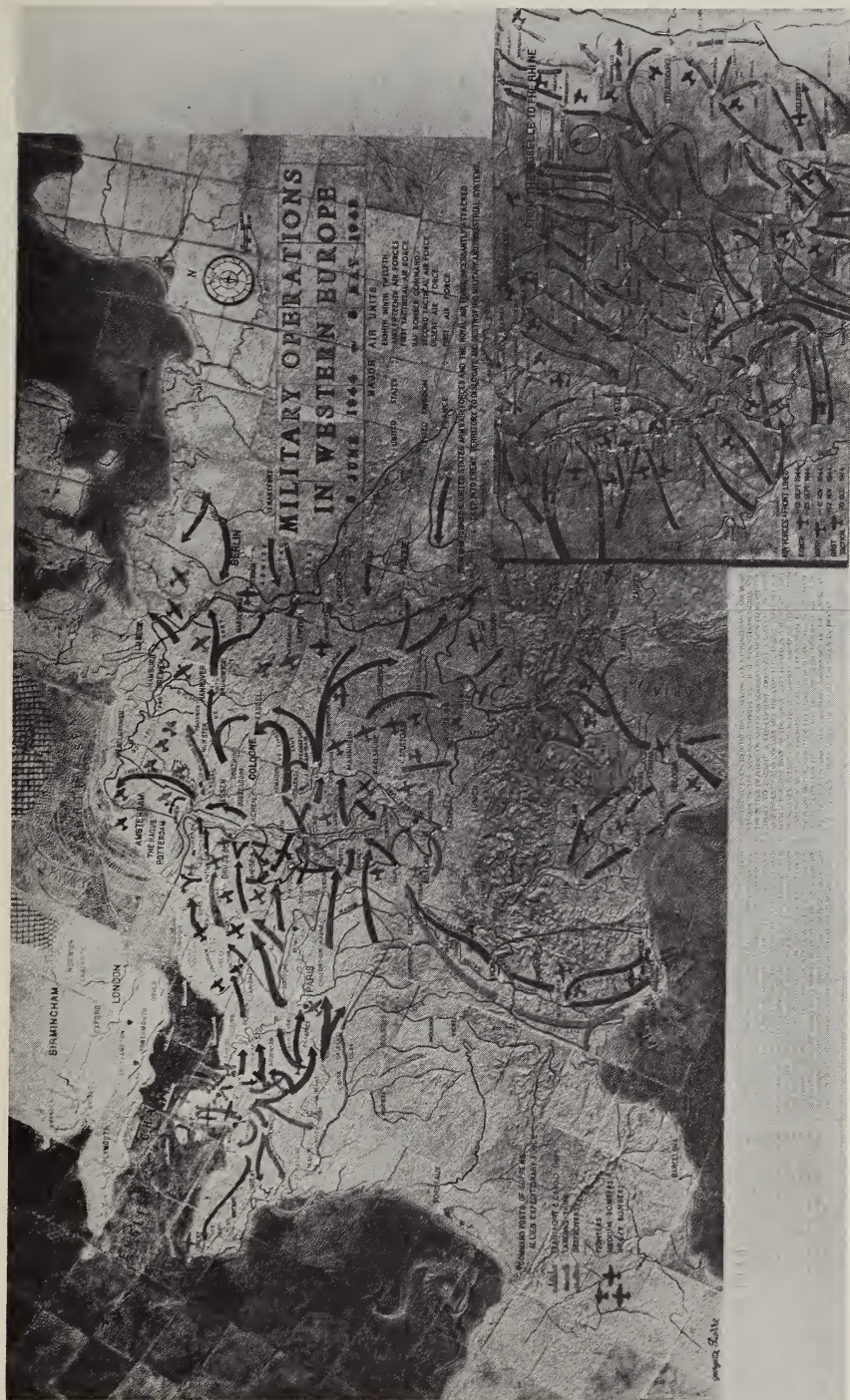
The stone pews are of Euville limestone.

The east, west, and north interior walls are of French yellow Salamandre travertine limestone from west-central France; the base course is of Ruoms, a compact limestone from south-central France. The memorial floor is of Buxy, a French compact limestone from Burgundy, with green Antique Patricia marble inlays.

On the left (south) wall is a large map in colored glazed ceramic portraying the military operations in north-west Europe from the landings in Normandy until the end of hostilities. A smaller map inserted in its lower right-hand corner: "FROM THE MOSELLE TO THE RHINE" records the fighting in the region of St. Avold.

The maps were designed by Pierre Bourdelle of Oyster Bay, N.Y., and Georgette Pierre of Paris from data furnished by the American Battle Monuments Commission; they were fabricated by Miss Pierre. Accompanying these maps are inscriptions in both French and English, of which this is the English text:

ON 6 JUNE 1944, PRECEDED BY AIRBORNE UNITS AND COVERED BY NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES LANDED ON THE COAST OF NORMANDY. PUSHING SOUTHWARD THEY ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD SOME 20 MILES IN DEPTH. ON 25 JULY, IN THE WAKE OF A PARALYZING AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BROKE OUT OF THE BEACHHEAD WEST OF ST LO AND WAS JOINED ON 1 AUGUST BY THE U.S. THIRD ARMY. TOGETHER THEY REPULSED A POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK TOWARDS AVRANCHES. CRUSHED BETWEEN THE AMERICANS ON THE SOUTH AND WEST AND THE BRITISH ON THE NORTH, AND ATTACKED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, THE ENEMY RETREATED ACROSS THE SEINE.



Overall Map With Insert "From the Moselle to the Rhine."

THE ALLIED GROUND AND AIR FORCES PURSUED VIGOROUSLY, SUSTAINED BY THE HERCULEAN ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY PERSONNEL. BY MID-SEPTEMBER BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE NETHERLANDS; THE U.S. FIRST ARMY HAD REACHED THE GERMAN BORDER; THE U.S. NINTH ARMY HAD FREED BREST; AND THE THIRD ARMY HAD REACHED THE MOSELLE IN FIRM CONTACT WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES ADVANCING NORTHWARD SINCE 15 AUGUST FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE OPENING OF THE PORT OF ANTWERP ON 28 NOVEMBER MATERIALLY EASED THE LOGISTICAL BURDEN. METZ FELL ON 22 NOVEMBER AS THE THIRD ARMY MOVED INTO THE SAAR. ON ITS RIGHT, THE SEVENTH ARMY, AIDED BY THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE, DROVE TO THE RHINE AT STRASBOURG, WHILE FRENCH FORCES FREED MULHOUSE.

THE ENEMY LAUNCHED HIS FINAL MAJOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE ON 16 DECEMBER IN THE ARDENNES. PROMPT TACTICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE SUPERB FIGHTING OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN BROUGHT THIS EFFORT TO NAUGHT. A CONCURRENT OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BETWEEN SAARBRUCKEN AND COLMAR MET THE SAME FATE. DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE WAS CLEARED IN A SERIES OF SWIFT MANEUVERS. THEREUPON, IN RAPID SUCCESSION, AMERICAN FORCES SEIZED A BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, CROSSED THE RHINE AT OPPENHEIM, THEN STAGED WITH THE BRITISH, NORTH OF THE RUHR, THEIR MAJOR ASSAULT. SWEEPING ACROSS GERMANY, THE ALLIES MET THE ADVANCING TROOPS OF THE U.S.S.R. ON THE ELBE TO FORCE THE COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY ON 8 MAY 1945, 337 DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS IN FRANCE.

High on the wall above the maps, as well as on the opposite (north) wall, are the flags of these components of our military services: Air Corps,

Armor, Cavalry, Christian Chaplain, Jewish Chaplain, Chemical Warfare Service, Coast Artillery Corps, Corps of Engineers, Field Artillery, Infantry, Medical Department, Military Police Corps, Navy Infantry Battalion, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, and Transportation Corps.

Above the doorway is a stand of three United States and two French national flags.

On the north wall are the six key maps recording the development of the war against Germany, and the war against Japan, respectively, with the heading:

PROGRESS IN THE GLOBAL WAR IN TWO HEMISPHERES, 1941-1945.

Above these key maps is this inscription taken from General Eisenhower's dedication of the Golden Book in St. Paul's Cathedral in London:

HERE WE AND ALL WHO SHALL HERE-AFTER LIVE IN FREEDOM WILL BE REMINDED THAT TO THESE MEN AND THEIR COMRADES WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE AND WITH THE HIGH RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE.

Flanking the door, to the right, is the dedicatory inscription:

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

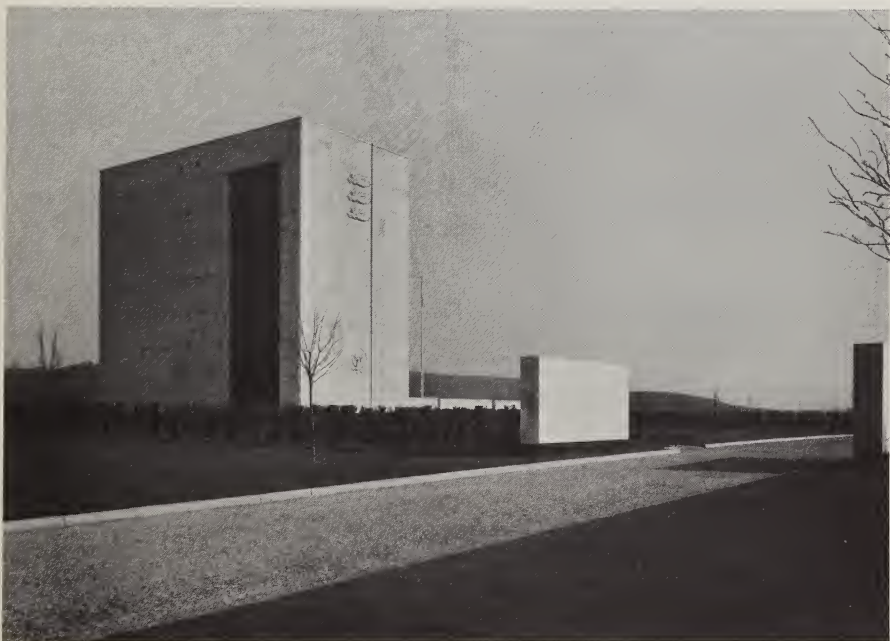
A French translation thereof appears to the left of the door.

THE WALLS OF THE MISSING

Extending to the north and south of the tower and facing the graves area are the Walls of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names, rank, organization, and State of 444 men of



Wall of the Missing.



The Memorial—West Facade.

the United States Army and Army Air Forces.* These gave their lives in the service of their country, but their remains have not been recovered or identified. Their names include men from 43 different States. At the ends of the walls is this inscription as well as a French translation:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

A flagpole stands in front of each of the two walls.

THE GRAVES AREA

The graves area is reached by a broad flight of steps from the front of the memorial. It consists of nine plots laid out about the axis in a symmetrical pattern, divided by gracefully curved paths. The headstones are set in straight lines in each of the plots.

These 10,489 Dead who gave their lives in our country's service came from every State in the Union, and the District of Columbia, as well as from Puerto Rico, Panama, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Mexico.

One hundred and fifty of the headstones mark the graves of "Unknowns." Among the headstones are 26 cases in which two brothers lie side by side. Among the headstones, also, is one which marks the burial of three men whose names are known and who were buried together; a bronze tablet covers the grave and records their names.

In the graves area are informal groups of trees consisting principally of English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Honey Locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*), white and red flowering Hawthorns

(*Crataegus oxyacantha*), and the Pagoda Tree (*Sophora japonica*). Flowering shrubs have been grouped in the open grass areas and include Hibiscus, Philadelphus, Hydrangea, Lilac, and Buddleia.

At the far (east) end of the central mall is the knoll and overlook, backed by a group of trees with shrub underplanting in which predominate the dwarf Horse-chestnut (*Aesculus parviflora*), Snowball hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborea*), Cotoneaster horizontalis and St. John's Wort (*Hypericum prolificum*).

These inscriptions are engraved upon the Euville stone pylons at the overlook:

NORTH PYLON:

TO THESE WE OWE THE HIGH RESOLVE
THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY
DIED SHALL LIVE.

SOUTH PYLON:

THROUGH THE GRAVE AND GATE OF
DEATH MAY THEY PASS TO THEIR JOY-
FUL RESURRECTION.

PLANTINGS

The whole cemetery is enclosed within a plantation of Scots Pine interspersed with groups of Beech, Oak, and Maple. Color has been introduced not only by the flowering shrubs already mentioned but also by means of long borders of pink Polyantha roses, both on the memorial terrace and flanking the central mall. North and south of the memorial, large massives of *Rosa rugosa* and *Cotoneaster horizontalis* link the terrace with the burial area, while further groups of *Rosa rugosa* in association with scarlet roses provide additional color at the intersection of the paths, north and south of the burial area.

Construction of the cemetery and memorial was completed in 1960.

*It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



*Youth Triumphant Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)*

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible

for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight



To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the

cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary"

cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Cambridge, England	3,811 including	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including	95	498
Epinal, France	5,255 including	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avoild, Moselle), France.	10,489 including	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including	105	1, 720
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,989 including	89	451
Ardenes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,250 including	744	462
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	5,076 including	101	370
Florence, Italy	4,402 including	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including	488	3, 094
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including	240	3, 724
Philippines (near Manila)	17,182 including	3, 744	36, 279

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.²

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu, T. H. ³	13,510 including	2, 009	18, 106
Puerto Rico	69
Sitka, Alaska	72 including	5

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each

to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

² See page 18 concerning World War II memorial.
³ See page 21 concerning memorial.



integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service

in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been



virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles

to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American

sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philip-pines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

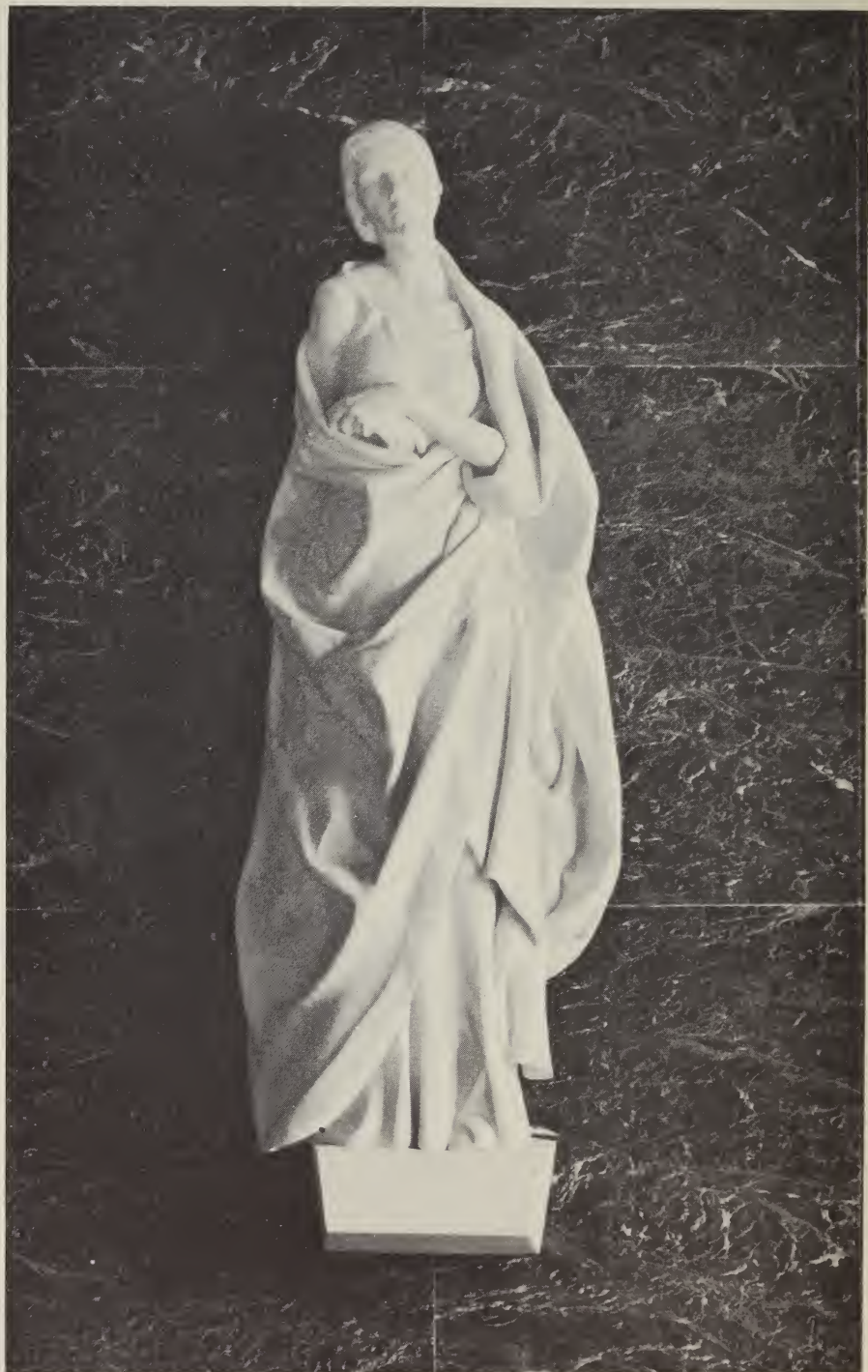
The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted





"Memory"—World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, is erecting a memorial therein, similar to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried here are 13,507 Dead of World War II who died in the military operations in the Pacific Ocean area. The memorial records the names of 18,093 Missing of World War II and 8,107 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign

countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to “The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund”, money orders to “The American Battle Monuments Commission”. Requests should be addressed to the Commission’s Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local

florist who is a member of the “Florists Telegraph Delivery Association.” In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission’s offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission’s representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.
Telephone: Liberty 5-6700
Extension 63679
Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,
Via Veneto, Rome
Telephone: 4674, Extension 277
Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart
Paris, 8^e, France
Telephone: Balzac 0700
Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,
Manila, P. I.
Telephone: 5-02-12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila,
P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (October 1961)

Jacob L. Devers, *Chairman*
Thomas C. Kinkaid, *Vice Chairman*
Leslie L. Biffle
Alexander A. Vandegrift
Charles E. Potter
Carl Spaatz

Joseph C. Duke
T. Harry Gattton
Mrs. Charles G. Peters
Sidney Salomon, Jr.
Austin T. Walden
Thomas North, *Secretary*

Former Members

John J. Pershing	1923-48	Edward C. Kalbfus	1947-53
Robert G. Woodside	1923-53	Harold A. Keats	1950-53
David A. Reed	1923-47	Joseph J. Foss	1953-55
J. P. B. Clayton Hill	1923-41	George C. Marshall	1946-59
Thomas W. Miller	1923-26	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	1953-60
Mrs. Frederic W. Bentley	1923-29	Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie	1953-61
D. John Markey	1923-53	Benjamin O. Davis	1953-61
Finis J. Garrett	1926-53	Forest A. Harness	1955-61
Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker	1930-53	Edward F. McGinnis	1960-61
Burnet R. Maybank	1946-53	X. H. Price, <i>Secretary</i>	1923-38
Joseph C. Baldwin	1946-53		

Consulting Architects

Paul P. Cret (World War I program)
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)

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